

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS

AUGUST 19, 1914

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS



PART 2

PRICE SIXPENCE: BY INLAND POST, SIXPENCE-HALFPENNY.

REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, AND TO CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND BY MAGAZINE POST.

PUBLISHING OFFICE: 172, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

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AFTER THE GERMANS HAD WORKED THEIR WILL ON IT: BURNT-OUT HOUSES IN THE BELGIAN VILLAGE OF MOULAND, NEAR VISÉ.

THE GERMAN CAMPAIGN AGAINST FRANCE.

BY SPENSER WILKINSON.

Chichele Professor of Military History in the University of Oxford. Author of "The Brain of an Army," "Britain at Bay," &c.

A FORTNIGHT has passed since the people of England divined, in advance of their Government, that they must go through the ordeal of a great conflict. During that time the armies have been made ready and moved to the theatre of war. Reports of a few engagements have come, and by Wednesday, when these notes will be in the reader's hands, the great wrestle between the French and German armies will certainly have begun.

A war is not merely a trial of strength between two armies; it is at the same time a trial of skill between two leaders. In that sense a campaign has often been compared to a game of chess; but there is this difference—that neither player can see the whole board: each has to guess what moves his opponent is making, and often knows of them only by the loss of some of his own pieces. In this war, the spectators will know the moves of neither side. They will hear only of partial results, and in due time will learn which way the balance has turned. But the principles which guide the directors of armies are well established, and indicate roughly the ideas that will govern the course of the campaign now beginning or begun. The first principle is to find the centre of gravity of the enemy's forces, and to collect if possible the bulk of your forces for a blow aimed at that centre of gravity. That is the main action; all others are subordinate, and should be kept subordinate. The second principle is to act as quickly as possible. If we put ourselves in the position of the German leader, we shall find that the centre of gravity of England, France, and Russia is in the French Army. If he can crush that he will have time to deal

with the Russian Army afterwards. In the first place, therefore, any Austro-German action against the Russian Army is subordinate. It will be made as subordinate as possible. The bulk of the German Army and as much of the Austrian Army as the railways can move has, therefore, probably been assembled facing the French frontier, from the border of Belgium to that of Switzerland. How will its blow be designed? The chief of the Staff of the Emperor William is Count Moltke, the nephew of the great Chief of the Staff of the Emperor William I. He has not been

many years at his post, in which he succeeded the late Count Schlieffen. It so happens that Count Schlieffen in the last years of his life wrote a book called "Cannae," in which he described his ideal of perfect generalship. At Cannae Hannibal drew up his army facing that of the Romans and parallel to it, in a thin line, at each end of which he had a great column of picked troops. When the battle began these two columns shot forward and then faced inwards, so that the Roman Army was enclosed between the long side and the two short sides of a parallelogram. Hannibal's cavalry, coming up behind the Romans, completed the parallelogram; and the Roman Army, held in front and behind, was squeezed in from both sides by the Carthaginian flank columns. That was Count Schlieffen's ideal, which he thought had never been equalled except by Moltke at Sedan. The German plan of the present campaign was probably made by Count Schlieffen, and in that case is sure to reproduce his ideal. It may, therefore, be to engage the French Army along its whole front with a portion of the German Army, to shoot forward from each end of the German line a very strong column, which is then, when facing the end of the French line, to turn to its right or left and attack the French Army in flank, while masses of cavalry, from each wing, wheel round to cut the communications of the French Army in its rear. The French Army's natural position is behind and parallel to the frontier, with its right at Belfort and its left either

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COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE GERMAN HIGH SEAS FLEET:
VICE-ADMIRAL INGENOHL.

Admiral Jellicoe's opponent in the North Sea, Vice-Admiral Ingenohl, first attracted the Kaiser's notice when he was a Lieutenant on the imperial yacht in 1889, during a cruise to Norway and England, and has since accompanied the Kaiser on many voyages. In 1902 he became a Captain, and three years later became Commander of the "Hohenzollern," and Adjutant to the Kaiser. He reached Flag rank in 1908, when he was made a Rear-Admiral. Later he became Second Admiral of the First Squadron, and then Admiral *à la suite* to the Kaiser.—[Photograph by Stanley.]

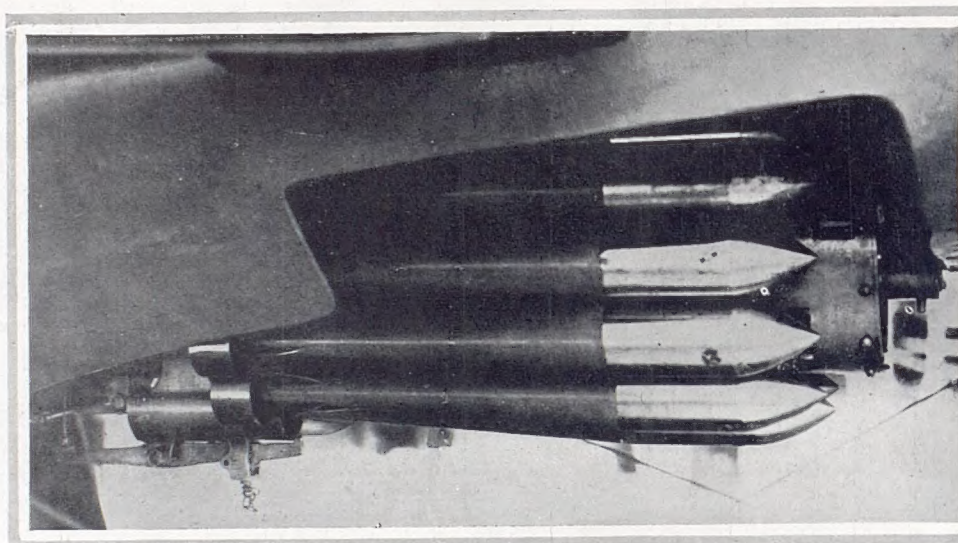


BURNT BY THE GERMANS IN THE COURSE OF THEIR ADVANCE IN BELGIUM: THE VILLAGE OF MOULAND—SHOWING GERMAN SOLDIERS LEAVING.

The village of Mouland suffered severely from the Germans, as shown by the above photograph and that on our front page. The German methods of dealing with the Belgian villagers has been much criticised in certain quarters. For instance, a correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette" wrote the other day describing "the frightful devastation which the Germans have perpetrated in Belgian

territory" in the neighbourhood of Haelen. "Houses belonging to simple townspeople have been completely wrecked, the windows broken, the furniture destroyed, and the walls demolished by shell-fire. . . . But the worst sight of all is the burning cottages, the homesteads to which the German soldiery have wantonly set fire."—[*Photograph by Newspaper Illustrations.*]

at Verdun or at some point further to the north-west—at Rethel, at Maubeuge, or even at Lille. The attack upon Liège suggests that the German right-hand column was intended to move through the plain of Belgium to the west of the line formed by the Meuse, the Sambre, and the Oise. Possibly only the right cavalry wing was to take this direction, and the great infantry column to move through the Ardennes. This part of the plan has met with obstacles—which, no doubt, were partially discounted—in the shape of the brave resistance of the Belgian Army, which, however, could hardly have been fully foreseen. The defence of Liège seems to have caused more delay than was expected, but that fortress is now masked, and must sooner or later be taken. It has, however, served its purpose—which, in the case of a fortress, is always to gain time. Where would Count Schlieffen have directed his left flanking column? Hardly through the gap between Toul and Epinal, which, though forty miles wide and therefore big enough, would lead, not on to the flank of the French Army, but towards its centre. The right flank of the French Army rests upon Belfort, and has the fortress of Besançon, nearly fifty miles behind, guarding its rear. A German flank column here could find its way only through Switzerland; and Count Schlieffen's plan, as he evidently contemplated the violation of Belgian neutrality, would not be embarrassed by respect for the neutrality of Switzerland. His right flank column then might move on the line Constance-Neuchâtel-Lyons, and then, at Pontarlier or Geneva, turn to its right towards Dijon. Whether this part of the



THE BOMB-DROPPER'S MAGAZINE: TWELVE BOMBS IN POSITION ON A BRISTOL BIPLANE.

The bomb-dropping apparatus (to quote "Aeronautics") "consists of a circular frame containing twelve torpedo-shaped bombs . . . The bombs can be released by pressing a button in the fuselage. . . . The twelve bombs can thus be released in twenty-one seconds, though they can, of course, be released independently. Each of these bombs weighs 10 lbs. and contains within its steel casing 2 lbs. of trinitrool." A strong spring behind gives each bomb a push forward as it is released. A special device prevents the bombs exploding if the airman makes a bad landing. We are indebted to the Grahame-White Aviation Company for information on the subject.—[Photograph by Topical.]

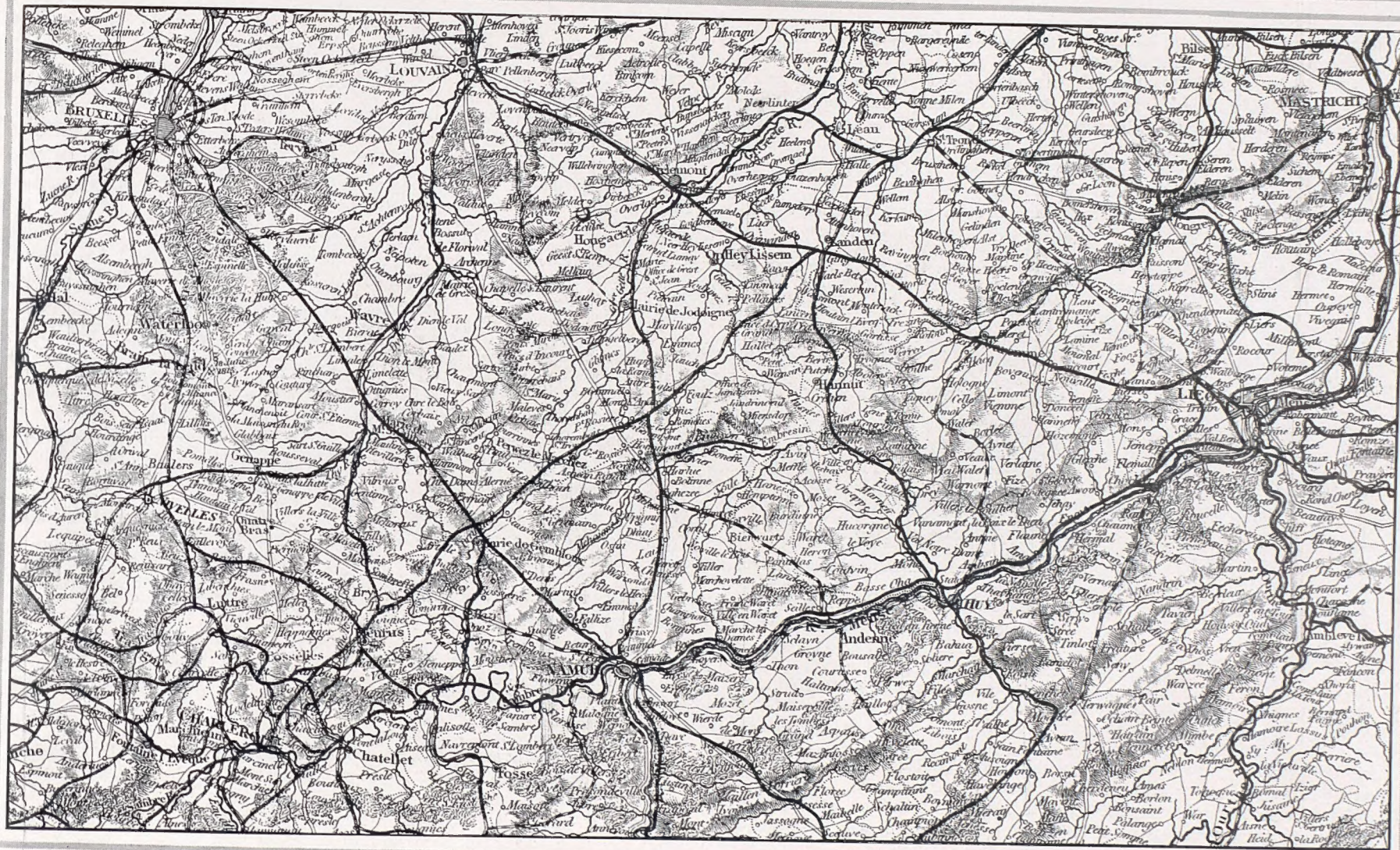
plan can be carried out smoothly depends on the Swiss people, whose mission in Europe is to maintain their freedom, of which the neutrality of Switzerland is the symbol. If Switzerland defends her neutrality against Germany she will emerge from the war with her ancient freedom established. If she acquiesces in the German design, and still more if she helps it, her fate will be linked to Germany's. A German victory would make her Germany's vassal; a

German defeat might be the end of her independent existence.

The issue at stake is too great for Italy long to remain neutral. It is quite possible that in the land warfare she holds the balance. Her assistance would enable Switzerland to assert her neutrality, which is not threatened except by Germany and Austria. If Italy espouses the cause of freedom, for which France and England are fighting, her Army will wrest from Austria the Italian regions of the Trentino and Trieste, and will enable the Servians to win for themselves the Serb lands of Bosnia, Herzegovina, Slavonia, and Croatia.

Thus, the task of Sir Edward Grey is to place the true nature of the issues of this war before the Swiss and Italian Governments, and to urge them, while there is yet time, to throw in their lot with the cause of liberty and of a free Europe. Italy has lately made great exertions to establish herself in Tripoli. Her people have had to bear a heavy burden. Great Britain can well afford to come to her help by finding the money which would enable her to put her army into the field; and Great Britain should also give to Serbia the assistance

[Continued overleaf.]



WHERE "WATERLOO" IS BEING RE-FOUGHT ON A VASTER SCALE: CENTRAL BELGIUM, AGAIN THE SCENE OF A GREAT EUROPEAN WAR.

[Reproduced by Courtesy of Messrs. A. and C. Black from their excellent Guide Book on "Belgium."]

of every practicable kind which would facilitate her brave attempt to make a united nation of the Serb race.

By Wednesday, the 19th, I imagine the French and German Armies will have closed with one another. There will be on each side a line of armies, each composed of from three to six army corps; and the first battles will be attempts of each side to get its armies into advantageous positions for the great decisive fight into which each General will try to throw all or the greater part of his group of armies. The struggle may take several weeks, and its course

arms. An army which spreads a line of riflemen across a piece of country, and makes them dig themselves into shelter-trenches, with artillery judiciously placed at favourable points, can hardly be driven away by an attack coming from the front. The assailant must have a great superiority of force—two or three to one—and must attack again and again, suffering tremendous losses. His best chance is at the same time to attack one of the flanks of the line and so to "roll it up." Suppose one army can manage to spread its riflemen in a continuous line forming a great circle round the other army, that other army must then either break through



DEMANDED FROM GERMANY IN THE ULTIMATUM BY JAPAN: A PANORAMIC VIEW OF TSINGTAU, THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENT AND PORT OF KIAOCHAU, WHICH WAS LEASED BY GERMANY FROM CHINA AND FORMED INTO A GERMAN PROTECTORATE.

On August 17 it was announced that Japan, in accordance with her alliance with Great Britain, had issued an ultimatum to Germany requiring the latter to withdraw or disarm all German war-ships in Japanese and Chinese waters, and to deliver to Japan the whole leased territory of Kiaochau with a view to its eventual restoration to China. A reply to the ultimatum was required by Sunday,

August 23. The Chinese city of Kiaochau, lying inland from the bay of Kiaochau, with an area of 130 square miles, was leased to Germany in 1898 for ninety-nine years, and the whole territory became a German protectorate. The foreign settlement and port, which contain fine streets, waterworks, electric light and telephones, are at Tsingtau, on the bay of Kiaochau.

Photograph by Courtesy of the Baptist Missionary Society.

will only gradually be disclosed. We in England shall have to possess our souls in patience, ready for either event, and straining every nerve to have fresh forces prepared as soon as may be. The plan of campaign which I have suggested as possible for Germany is, of course, only one of several, any of which may be adopted. The method of attempting an attack on both flanks with a view to surround an army implies a great superiority of force or of skill. It rests upon the nature of modern fire-

or surrender. Wherever it attacks it is met by a hail of bullets, and it can nowhere find a flank, unless and until it has pierced the enveloping circle. The only weapons of attack are the same as those of defence—the bullet and the shrapnel. A crowd of men running with bayonets to attack a line of riflemen will be shot at while it runs for three-quarters of a mile. If the riflemen can shoot and have plenty of bullets, the crowd will be mowed down long before

[Continued overleaf.]



WHERE THE FRENCH AND GERMANS MET IN ONE OF THEIR FIRST IMPORTANT ENGAGEMENTS IN BELGIUM: DINANT, ON THE MEUSE.

At the picturesque town of Dinant, on the right bank of the Meuse, about eighteen miles south of Namur, was fought, on August 15, one of the first battles between the French and Germans in Belgium. It lasted from six a.m. till after six p.m., by which time the Germans, who originally occupied part of the town on the left bank of the river, had, it is said, retreated nine miles south towards Givet and

Rochefort, pursued by French infantry and Chasseurs. In the afternoon it was mainly an artillery duel, and a correspondent of the "Times," who saw it, writes: "To all appearances the French artillery made better practice than the German." A prominent feature of Dinant is a limestone crag crowned by a ruined fortress. The tower of the Church of Notre Dame is over 200 feet high.—[*Photograph by Payne Jennings.*]

it has reached them. Against men who can shoot, who have cartridges, and are not frightened, a bayonet charge is hopeless. There is no record of a successful charge in these conditions. The bayonet succeeds against an enemy previously shaken by the bullet, with thinned ranks, failing ammunition, and shattered nerves. Its employment is rather the indication than the cause of victory.

The attempt to envelop an army requires for its success great precision of movement, so that all the bodies of troops concerned—in this case groups of army corps—may reach their appointed places at the right time. A breakdown of one of them might compromise the whole scheme.

Of course, neither Count Schlieffen nor any other general would apply the scheme of a battle like Cannae to the arrangements of a huge army over a great theatre of war. The analogy holds good only in so far as a commander contemplating an enveloping attack on the battlefield tries at the outset to get his armies into such a position that if each of them marches straight forward they will all meet on the chosen ground, and the enemy be assailed both in front and on his flanks. The disadvantage of this method is that it leaves the enemy the central position, from which, while the converging armies are still at a distance, he can throw the bulk of his force upon any one of them. Napoleon used to do this with tremendous effect in his campaigns from 1796 to 1809. But in his later wars, when the armies were larger and the spaces greater, he found it much more difficult.



GOING TO RECEIVE HIS PASSPORTS: THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN AMBASSADOR, COUNT MENSORFF, LEAVING THE EMBASSY.

War was declared by the British Government against Austria-Hungary as from midnight on August 12. Count Mensdorff was appointed Austrian Ambassador to Great Britain in 1904, and has become very popular in London Society. He left London at midnight on the 16th to board a special steamer at Falmouth en route for Genoa.

[Photograph by L.N.A.]

The typical Napoleonic plan of campaign aimed at turning one flank of the enemy, not both. Napoleon would move his whole army past one of the enemy's flanks, keeping all its parts in intimate connection with one another, and would then attack the enemy in such a direction as to drive him away from his nearest road home. If that were Count Moltke's plan, he might, with a small part of his army, based on Strassburg and Metz, keep in check the French right, while his own right advanced against the line Verdun-Maubeuge, and endeavour by a left wheel to sweep round till the right wing was near Paris and the French left driven back in the direction of Dijon. The few engagements which have as yet been reported do not suffice to disclose the German plan. What seems probable is that the German Army must act as soon as it is ready, because in the coming week, or at any rate in the last week of August, the Russian Army will begin its attack on the western defences of Prussia. Germany therefore requires an early victory over the French. She will pay a great price for it, because unless she obtains it she will be in a desperate case. Englishmen hope that France will be able to outbid her, for France is fighting England's battle as well as her own. The false doctrine that there could and would be no more wars has misled England into that negligence of military training and of the study of war in consequence of which she can now help France with no more than her Expeditionary Force, which, whatever its qualities, is not equal in numbers to a tenth of the French Army of the first line.

LONDON, AUGUST 16.



FRANCE.
(CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR.)



RUSSIA.
(CROSS OF ST. GEORGE.)



BRITISH
EMPIRE.
(V. C.)



GERMANY.
(THE IRON CROSS.)



AUSTRIA.
(MEDAL OF VALOUR.)



BELGIUM.
(MEDAL FOR DEEDS OF SELF DEVOTION.)

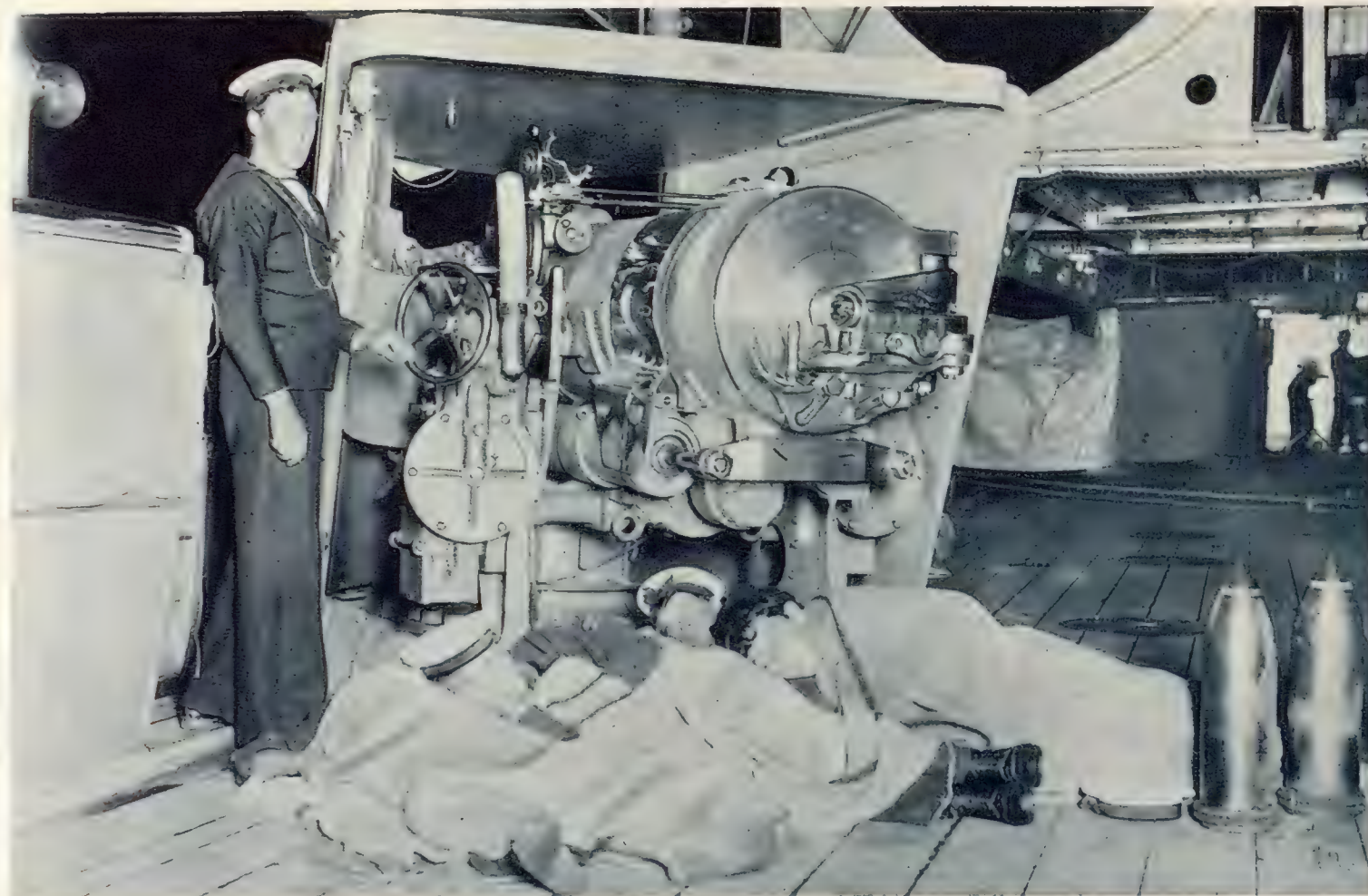


AUSTRIA.
(ORDER OF MARIA THERESA.)

TO BE WON IN THE GREAT WAR: DECORATIONS THE FIGHTING NATIONS GIVE THEIR BRAVEST OF THE BRAVE.

Every European nation has its special medal for personal heroism in action. The British Victoria Cross is, perhaps, the most widely known of all. France awards to her bravest of the brave the celebrated Legion of Honour (instituted by Napoleon when First Consul in 1802). Belgium gives soldiers of all ranks the "Medal for Deeds of Self-Devotion." Russia bestows on all ranks the cross of the "Military

Order of St. George." The "Iron Cross" of Prussia, established for veterans of the "War of Liberation," is the "V.C." of the German Empire. Austria gives officers the cross of the "Military Order of Maria Theresa," instituted during the wars with Frederick the Great; privates and non-commissioned officers the "Military Medal of Valour," inscribed "Der Tapferkeit" (For Valour).—[Drawings by Courtesy of Messrs. Spink.



SLEEPING BY THE GUNS: AT NIGHT ON BOARD A BRITISH CRUISER IN WAR-TIME.

There is probably not a single battle-ship or cruiser on the move in the North Sea—or in the Atlantic—on board which a scene such as that shown here is not to be witnessed every night. In the North Sea, in especial, where action may come on at the shortest notice in the form of a destroyer attack delivered at racing speed, all the guns' crews in every ship will be passing the night in that manner. Each man

lies down at his station beside, or as near as possible to, his piece, wrapped in his blanket, ready to wake up and spring to his feet on the first warning sped swiftly and silently down through the ship from the officer of the watch on the bridge. Our seamen are well used to that sort of thing. Sleeping at the guns is a regular practice on board during the annual Manoeuvres.—[Photograph by Silk]



HOW THE "BIRMINGHAM" IS SAID TO HAVE DESTROYED THE GERMAN

SUBMARINE "U 15": A WELL-AIMED SHOT INFLECTS A FATAL WOUND.
The first encounter between a submarine and a big ship in naval warfare ended in disaster for the former, when the German submarine "U 15" was sunk by the cruiser "Birmingham." This drawing illustrates how a battle-ship or cruiser may destroy her new and insidious foe. In a report describing the details of the sinking of the "U 15," the "Scotsman" said: "The cruiser 'Birmingham,' steaming

at full speed, fired the first shot. . . . The periscope was shattered, and the submarine, now a blinded thing . . . was bound to come to the surface. . . . There was just time for the observer to see the distinguishing number of the doomed vessel ere a shot, striking the base of the conning-tower, ripped the whole upper structure clean out of its submarine, and she sank like a stone."



WATCHING ENGLAND'S SHORES: GUARDING THE YORKSHIRE COAST; AND THE NARROWING OF THE MAIN SEA LANE.

In these anxious days it is reassuring to know that both the naval and military authorities have taken every precaution to guard against any hostile descent upon our shores, or interference with the coasting vessels that ply in home waters. A notable feature of the present situation has been the bringing-in of the boundary of the main sea lane north and south (that is, the belt of water in which coastwise shipping

passes up and down) as near as possible to the shore. Ships that were previously never visible from the land, being from six to sixteen miles out, now pass up and down as close in as they dare come. Outside a small flotilla of destroyers passes ceaselessly to and fro, while the coast itself is patrolled by land forces.—[Drawn by Lionel Edwards from a Sketch by Frank H. Mason, R.B.A.]



"IN THE KING'S NAME"—THE HOUSEHOLDER'S SHARE IN THE WAR: "BILLETING" TROOPS IN AN ENGLISH VILLAGE.

Householders in certain districts both in town and country, are now being called upon to provide temporary shelter for the troops, and a house-to-house canvass is made to find out the accommodation available. The duration of the stay does not generally extend beyond one or two days, and the number of men to be provided for varies as a rule between two to fifty, according to the size of the premises.

The larger number, of course, are only quartered on hotels, public houses, and large institutions and establishments. In many cases, where the householders can afford to do so, the accommodation is being given free, but the Army Order authorises a scale of payments. Lodgings and attendance for a soldier with meals is scheduled at 9d. per night; breakfast, 7½d.; dinner, 1s. 7½d.; and supper, 4½d.



WITH BELGIANS IN THE ENEMY'S HANDS: THE GERMAN CAMP OUTSIDE VISÉ; A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN AFTER THE FIRST FIGHTING IN BELGIUM.

Visé was one of the first towns attacked by the Germans on their entry into Belgium, and severe fighting took place before they obtained possession of it. The Germans are said to have crossed the frontier in motor-cars, followed by large bodies of cavalry. The Belgian military authorities, foreseeing the invasion, had blown up the bridges over the Meuse outside the town, and also the railway tunnels. The Germans

suffered heavily from the Belgian fire while they were constructing pontoons to cross the river. The above photograph shows the German camp after the action at Visé. In the hollow to the left are seen some Belgian prisoners seated on the ground, with German soldiers standing round them on guard. In the foreground is a group of spectators.—[Photograph by Newspaper Illustrations.]



ON THE MARCH TO ATTACK LIÉGE: PRUSSIAN CUIRASSIERS ON ACTIVE SERVICE IN BELGIUM.

The photograph shows Prussian cuirassiers entering Mouland, near Visé, on the way to Liége, immediately after the first crossing of the Belgian frontier by the German Emperor's army. In Germany, cuirassiers are cuirassiers only in name: the cuirass has long since been given up even for reviews, except by the two regiments of the Guard Corps. They are troops of much the same type as our Dragoon Guards.

All German cavalry carry ten-and-a-half foot lances. The corps seen here are in the German field service greyish-khaki uniform. They discarded their usual white uniforms with steel helmets on mobilisation. The weight of the lance, saddle, and field-kit carried by the German cavalry is considerably heavier than our own, and tells on the horses on long marches.—[Photograph by Newspaper Illustrations.]



"AWAY WITH THE CRAPE!": THE STRASSBURG STATUE IN PARIS AFTER THE FRENCH ENTRY INTO ALSACE.

The occupation of Altkirch and Mülhausen by the French troops led to an impressive demonstration in the Place de la Concorde in Paris on August 11. A procession of Alsations in Paris was formed to march to the statue of Strassburg (the capital of the lost province of Alsace) to remove the signs of mourning with which the flags surrounding it had been swathed for over forty years. The procession

was led by a number of Alsatian women in Alsatian costume, carrying palm branches. Ladders having been placed against the pedestal of the monument, an Alsatian mounted and bound a broad tricolour sash around the statue. The crowd below shouted "Away with the crape!" and in an instant all the signs of mourning which had surrounded the statue since 1871 were torn away.—[Photograph by L.N.A.]



MOSTLY WEARING SABOTS AND LOOKING NOT UNHAPPY: GERMAN PRISONERS OF WAR AT BRUGES.

The fact that many of the German prisoners seen in this photograph are wearing sabots recalls the rumour circulated in the early days of the war, that the new boots served out to the German troops had proved very painful for marching, and had cut the men's feet to pieces. On the other hand, the wearing of sabots by the German prisoners might, perhaps, be due to the Belgians having confiscated their boots,

for the use of their own men. The general appearance of these prisoners seems to bear out the many statements that Germans, when captured, have not shown much distress or disappointment, but have rather seemed to welcome the change from campaigning on short rations to conditions of comparative comfort.—[*Photograph by Illustrations Bureau.*]



BELGIUM'S MINISTERING ANGELS: LADIES OF BRUSSELS TENDING WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

Brussels, from all accounts, is one great war-hospital. Hotels and public institutions, schools and private dwellings indiscriminately have been placed at the service of the Red Cross Society. The wounded as they arrive by train or motor-ambulance from the front, are greeted by the crowds standing about the streets with genuine sympathy, the men bare-headed and in silence, the women quiet and resigned in manner.

Save for a murmur now and again of "Les pauvres blessés !" or "Nos braves petits " or an audible sob here and there, nothing is heard. A class-room in a Brussels school, in use as a hospital ward, is seen in the illustration above. The disabled soldiers in their cots are both Belgians and Germans. They are being tended by ladies of Brussels who volunteered as nurses.—[Photograph by Newspaper Illustrations.]



ON AN ERRAND OF MERCY TO HER HUSBAND'S WOUNDED SOLDIERS: THE QUEEN-NURSE OF THE BELGIANS VISITS A BASE HOSPITAL.

The Queen of the Belgians has been taking a very active interest in the arrangements made at the Belgian capital for the reception of the sick and wounded soldiers, and our illustration shows her arriving at one of the hospitals on a visit of inspection and sympathy with the brave patients of the Allied Forces. The Red Cross and other medical services in Brussels are excellently organised and equipped,

and it is interesting to note that a large number of Englishwomen, amongst others, Millicent, Duchess of Sutherland, are believed to be amongst the nurses and voluntary workers. The Queen of the Belgians has been trained as a nurse. Her father, Duke Charles of Bavaria, was an oculist, and together they worked hard amongst the poor.— [Photograph by Newspaper Illustrations.]



THE BALL-ROOM OF THE ROYAL PALACE AT BRUSSELS CONVERTED INTO A HOSPITAL: THE COTS BEING PREPARED FOR USE.

The King and Queen of the Belgians have had the Ball-room of the Royal Palace at Brussels fitted up as a base hospital for the use of the sick and wounded. In this connection it is interesting to note that our own King has offered Balmoral as a Scottish base hospital, if needed. The Belgians are fortunate, like ourselves, in having a Queen who has always taken a great interest in hospital work, and,

as is noted on another page, the Belgian Queen has long possessed a professional training as a hospital nurse by the express wish of her father, the Duke Charles of Bavaria, who himself held a medical degree. The Belgian Red Cross Society is excellently organised, and has been reinforced by a number of English doctors and nurses.—[Photograph by L.N.A.]



"VIVENT LES ANGLAISES!" HOW THE BELGIAN SOLDIERS WELCOME BRITISH NURSES.

There are a number of trained British nurses at the seat of war in Belgium. Some went privately as voluntary helpers, crossing singly or in groups, on their own account, to offer their services as friends in need to the Belgian Government. Others, and the majority, have been and are still being specially despatched by various British organisations. Their services have been warmly welcomed by the

authorities at Brussels, where they are at work all over the city. One of the latest parties to leave our shores has been a corps sent by the Ambulance Department of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England for service in the field at the request of the Belgian Red Cross Society. Our photograph shows the "entente cordiale" between the Belgian army and the British nurses.—[Photograph by C.N.]



A BRITISH RED CROSS NURSE PLACES A UNION JACK ON A PORTRAIT OF BELGIUM'S QUEEN. Many British nurses, as mentioned elsewhere, have gone over to Belgium to help in tending the sick and wounded, and have been warmly welcomed. The above photograph, which was taken at a temporary hospital in Brussels, shows that the British Red Cross nurses have already learned to appreciate the sympathy the Queen of the Belgians has shown in their work and her help. She has personally



BELGIANS WELCOME THEIR KING'S SONS : THE CROWN PRINCE AND HIS BROTHER IN BRUSSELS. visited the wounded in hospital in Brussels. Before her marriage, which took place at Munich in 1900, the Queen was Elizabeth, Duchess in Bavaria. The present war must, therefore, be doubly distressing to her. She has three children, Prince Leopold, Duke of Brabant (the Crown Prince) ; Prince Charles, Count of Flanders ; and Princess Mary José.—[Photographs by C.N.]



A. CHURCH USED AS A BIVOUAC: BELGIAN SOLDIERS BILLETED UNDER THE SHADOW OF A SAINT NEAR LOUVAIN.

The sight of a church, with its floor covered with straw, being used as a place of bivouac for soldiers, recalls to British minds the doings of Cromwell and his men. They, however, made churches into stables, and broke images and carvings in a spirit of religious animosity. The case is very different, of course, with the occupation of churches for billeting Belgian troops during the present war. There

is no intolerance or irreverence in this action, which is, of course, taken in the interests of the Belgian people themselves, including the ecclesiastical community. The soldiers seen in the photograph, it may be pointed out, are resting close to a statue of St. Antony in a village church not far from Louvain, which in the Middle Ages was the capital of Brabant.—[Photograph by Newspaper Illustrations.]



TYPES OF THE BRITISH ARMY: No. 1. ROYAL HORSE ARTILL.

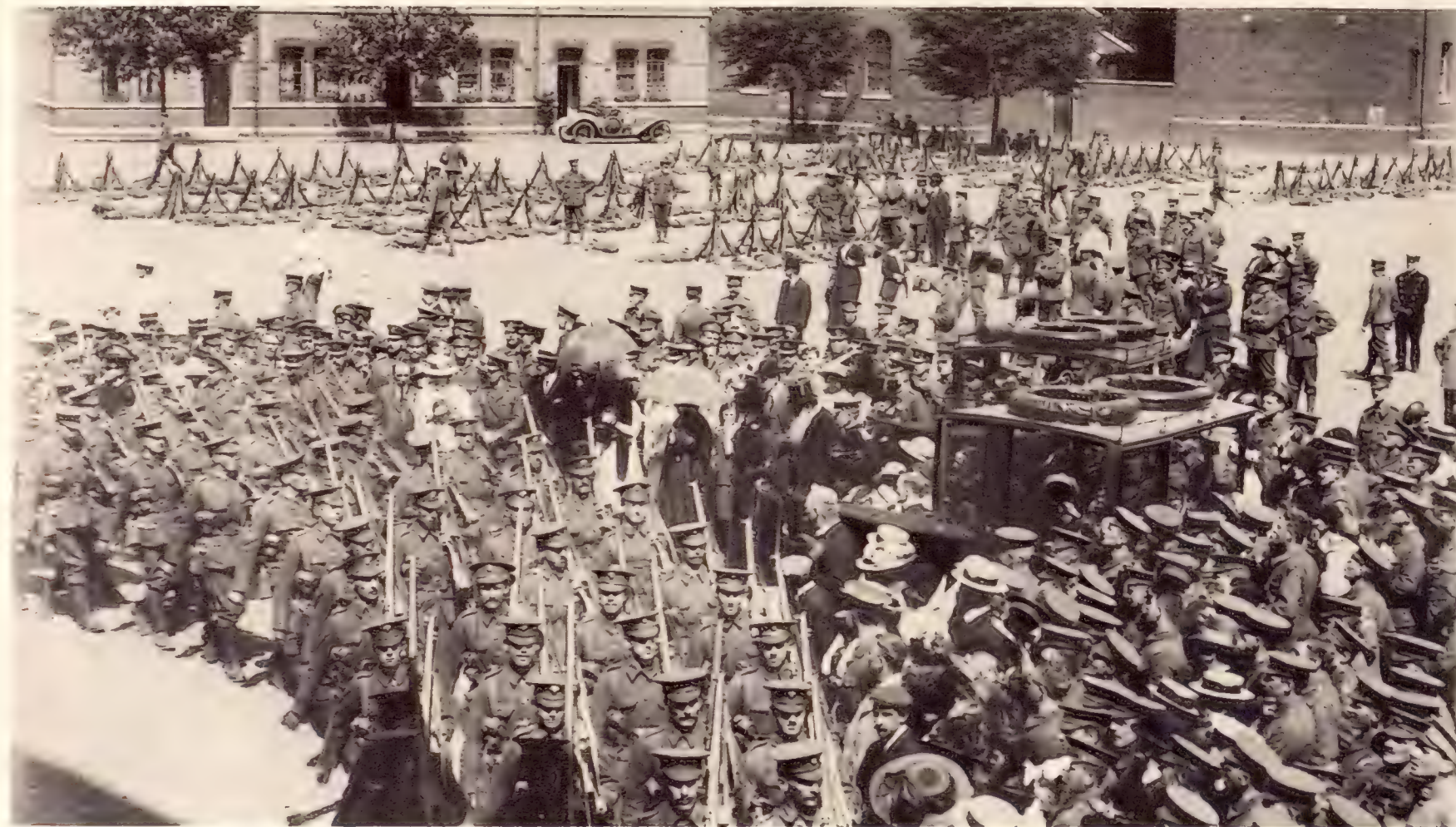
The Royal Regiment of Artillery was organised as a regiment in 1716, and consisted then of only two small companies. Since that time they have taken an honourable part in every war in which this country has been engaged, and their mottoes "Ubique" (Everywhere) and "Quo Fas et Gloria ducunt" (Whither Duty and Glory lead) have been nobly fulfilled. When an Expeditionary Force is mobilised for war, artillery, of course, forms an important part thereof. Each division (says the "Statesman's Year-Book") includes 4 field artillery brigades (1 howitzers) and 1 heavy battery,

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HORSE ARTILLERY—CHANGING POSITION DURING AN ADVANCE.

having a total of 76 guns. A cavalry division includes 2 horse artillery brigades, with 24 guns. An Army Troop includes 1 battery of horse artillery. All heavy batteries have 4 guns each, and the rest 6 guns each. Britain was the first country to institute horse artillery, that is, guns served by mounted gunners who accompany them everywhere on horse-back. The Royal Horse Artillery, or the R.H.A., as it is popularly called, was first founded in 1793, and the corps soon became exceedingly popular.—[Drawn by R. Caton Woodville.]



ROYAL INTEREST IN THE PRINCE OF WALES'S REGIMENT : QUEEN ALEXANDRA WATCHING GRENADIERS LEAVE FOR ACTIVE SERVICE.

Since the Prince of Wales joined the 1st Battalion of the Grenadier Guards, as a Second Lieutenant, the interest of the Royal family in the famous regiment is naturally closer than ever. When the 2nd Battalion left Chelsea Barracks recently for active service, Queen Alexandra was present to watch them go. In the above photograph her Majesty may be seen standing not far from the motor-car,

nearly in the centre of the picture, with a lady holding a parasol on her right hand. In the present time of trial the Queen Mother has come forward, as she always does, to express her sympathy with those who are suffering or likely to suffer, and to take the lead in organising schemes for helping them. She is especially interested in the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association.—[Photograph by Cooke.]



THE KITCHENER OF FRANCE: GENERAL JOFFRE, THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF ON WHOM THE FRENCH ARMY RELIES.

General Joffre, the Commander-in-Chief of the French Army, has won his position by the exhibition of much the same qualities as those for which Lord Kitchener is famous. He is thorough, strong-willed, and has a genius for organising. "What Joffre says, is done," is a saying in the French Army. Born in 1852, he served at the age of eighteen in the great conflict of '70, and witnessed the downfall

of France. General Joffre is a most amiable man in private life, but in business he is sternness itself. After the Manoeuvres of last year he dismissed five Generals! His career has been exceptional from the first. Starting as Subaltern at eighteen, he was a Captain at twenty-two. He gained laurels in the field in French Indo-China, and later in Formosa, Madagascar, Dahomey, and Timbuctoo.



CALLED TO MEET GERMANS IN A DEATH-STRUGGLE: FRENCH DRAGOONS IN WAR-KIT.
Since the French Army moved to meet the German peril, the appearance and bearing of the men have won general admiration. In his proclamation to the Alsations, General Joffre, the French Commander-in-Chief, spoke of the enthusiasm of his troops. "Children of Alsace!" he said, "after forty-four years of sad waiting the French soldiers are treading the fresh soil of your noble country. . . . What



MEN OF THE ARMY FIGHTING AGAINST THE GERMANS: FRENCH INFANTRY.
emotion and what pride for them! To complete this work they are ready to sacrifice their life." Of the French troops in Belgium, the special correspondent of the "Times" wrote recently: "Their happy mien and total lack of excitement filled me with confidence as to the ultimate result. The French soldiers struck me as being splendidly accoutred."—[Photographs by Topical and Meurisse.]



BRUSSELS UNDER ARMS: BELGIAN TROOPS BIVOUAC IN THE STREETS OF THE CAPITAL.

The fact of Belgium being in a state of war and Holland, though her forces are mobilised, in a state of neutrality, finds interesting evidence in the above photographs. Brussels, of course, is full of troops, of whom some may be seen bivouacking in the streets. The right-hand photograph shows a Belgian and a Dutch guard standing together on the frontier line not very far from Liège. The Dutchman, it

ON A WAR AND PEACE FOOTING RESPECTIVELY: FRONTIER GUARDS, BELGIAN AND DUTCH. may be noticed, is smoking a cigar. Holland, however, has made every preparation for eventualities, with a view to resisting any attempt to violate her neutrality. Though her whole population is considerably less than that of London, she has put over 400,000 men under arms, and even the Landstorm, or home defence force, was recently warned.—[Photographs by Topical and Newspaper Illus.]



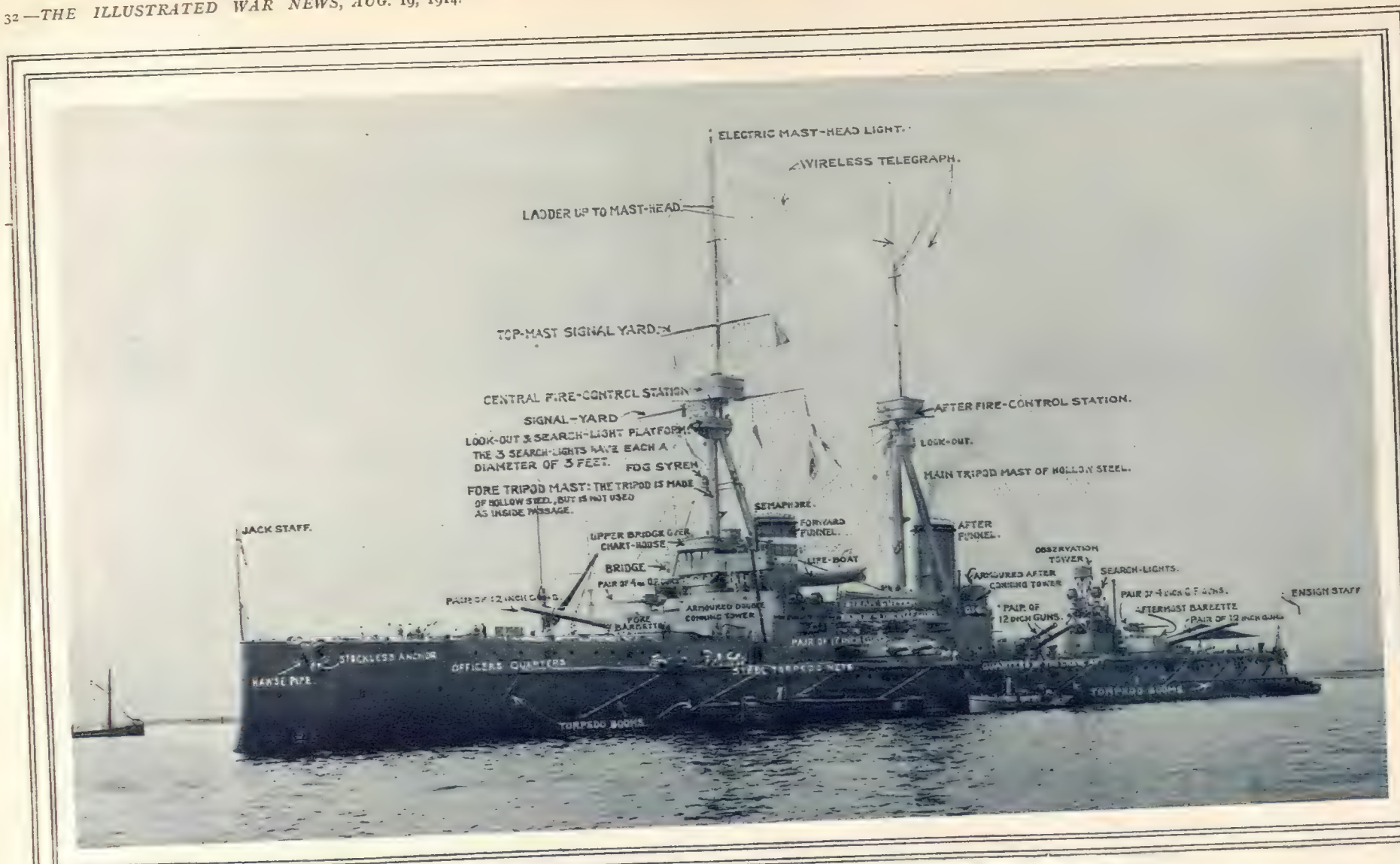
THE STEAM ROLLER BEHIND GERMANY: RUSSIAN INFANTRY MARCHING PAST IN FIGHTING KIT—ALLIES OF

The Russian Army, with its enormous masses of men, when at length it opens active hostilities, will move with the heavy, resistless, crushing effect of a huge steam-roller. Already the pressure of the advance-guard of the Russian legions is telling along the eastern frontiers of Germany and Austria. Russia is bringing into the field two million trained soldiers, organised in twenty-seven army corps, with swarms of Cossacks acting independently. The Russian general mobilisation began on July 31. It has been going on ever since while the Belgians have been holding up the German advance, which, as the General Staff at Berlin planned, was by this to have turned the French eastern defences and shattered the French army before its mobilisation was complete between the lower Meuse and Paris. The grey-coated European troops of Russia, a typical infantry regiment



FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN DURING THE PRESENT WAR, THE MOST MOMENTOUS IN THE WORLD'S HISTORY.

of which is here seen marching past, after mustering at territorial centres, have in many cases to cross the breadth of Russia—marching, for the most part, owing to the lack of adequate railway communication—to join the assembling frontier army corps. East Prussia will certainly be the scene of the earlier battles of the Russian main campaign, due to open in ten days' time. Six German corps (mainly reservists and Landwehr) are believed to be in East Prussia, to hold the Russians back until the twenty-five German corps can return eastward after the impending tremendous conflict with the Allies of the west. The Austrian army in Galicia is meanwhile to be threatened by the Russians and held fast, rather than seriously attacked.—[Photograph by Meurisse.]



THE FIGHTING POINTS OF A BRITISH IMPROVED

Dreadnought now in the North Sea. On Here at a glance may be seen the vital or fighting points of a Dreadnought now in the North Sea. On board are 850 officers and men; the 12-inch guns each fire two 850-lb. shells a minute. The conning-board are 850 officers and men; the 12-inch guns each fire two 850-lb. shells a minute. The conning-tower, where the Captain stands in action, is protected by 10-inch steel. Should its tower be wrecked and the Captain killed, other officers, as each survives, can manoeuvre the ship from five different stations

DREADNOUGHT: DETAILS OF THE GREAT SHIP.

In the control-stations on the masts are officers who check the firing-ranges and guide the captains of the turret-guns. By electricity they can themselves point and fire the guns, either one by one or all together. At the mastheads are seen the antennae of the wireless apparatus.—[Photograph by Gale and Polden.]



"THE ADMIRALTY ORDER TO BEGIN HOSTILITIES HAS BEEN DESPATCHED": AUSTRIA'S FIRST DREADNOUGHT, THE "VIRIBUS UNITIS."

"A state of War has existed since midnight (Austrian time) between Great Britain and Austria-Hungary, and the Admiralty Order to begin hostilities has been despatched." So the Admiralty announced the outbreak of hostilities in the Adriatic at 12.10 p.m. on August 11. The whole Austrian Navy was then within the Adriatic. The "Viribus Unitis," shown above, Austria's first Dreadnought, carries twelve

12-inch and twelve 6-inch guns, as do two sister-ships, the only Austrian Dreadnoughts ready for sea. Six pre-Dreadnoughts, three coast-defence vessels, and two armoured cruisers comprise the rest of the Austrian battle-fleet. Three British Dreadnought-type battle-cruisers and four armoured cruisers are in the Mediterranean, with two French Dreadnoughts, seventeen pre-Dreadnoughts, and six armoured cruisers.



REAL DOGS OF WAR: CANINE TEAMS FOR SMALL GUNS IN BELGIUM AND HOLLAND.

In Belgium and Holland, as well as in France and elsewhere, dogs are used for drawing small carts and trucks, as seen on another page of this number. The Germans also have for some years used dogs as scouts for sentries, even training them, it is said, to distinguish between German and other uniforms. The Belgian and Dutch Armies employ dogs for ammunition transport and traction of light

guns. Photograph No. 1 shows part of a Belgian section under marching orders. Nos. 2 and 3 show dogs being used for similar purposes by Dutch troops across the sand-dunes. The different methods of applying the human "brake" down-hill may be compared. It has been found that dogs drawing light guns can move rapidly.—[Photographs by Sport and General and Newspaper Illustrations]



GERMANS USING BELGIAN DOGS FOR TRACTION: A LOCAL MEANS OF CONVEYANCE EMPLOYED BY UHLANS NEAR VISÉ.

This photograph shows a body of Uhlans entering the village of Mouland, near the town of Visé, which the German troops occupied after a determined resistance. Mouland is one of the neighbouring villages which they are alleged to have burned. The men seen on the right in the photograph are in charge of stores, and it will be noticed that they are using for the purpose of conveyance one of the little carts

drawn by dogs which are common in Belgium. In a Proclamation to the Belgians when he entered their country, the German commander said: "I hope the German army on the Meuse will not be called upon to fight you. We want a clear road to attack those who wish to attack us. I guarantee that the Belgian population will not have to suffer the horrors of war."—[Photo. Newspaper Illustrations.]



AKIN TO THE WORKS SO GALLANTLY DEFENDED BY THE BELGIANS AT LIÉGE: A SECTION OF CONNECTING FIELD-WORKS

In "The Illustrated London News" of August 15 was given a double-page illustration of the type of fort created by General Brialmont, who designed those so gallantly defended by the Belgians at Liège. The above drawing shows, in section, a connecting or supporting battery between one fort and another. The tracings and emplacements for these field-works exist in time of peace, but the works are only constructed on mobilisation for war. They may thus be called semi-permanent. The drawing is not done to scale, but is merely intended to show the succession of obstacles which an enemy would have to surmount. The figures indicate—(1) A fort seen from the side. (2) An attacking party carrying boards with which to bridge wire-entanglements. (3) Wire-entanglements. (4) A *fougasse*, or land-mine; that is, a hole half-filled with stones placed over a charge



BETWEEN ONE BRIALMONT FORT AND ANOTHER—SHOWING THE KIND OF OBSTACLES WHICH CHECKED THE GERMANS.

of powder, which is fired electrically (80 lb. of powder should throw five tons of bricks and stone over a surface 160 yards long by 120 yards wide). (5) More wire-entanglements. (6) Infantry position. Such positions are made in a closed group of fire trenches forming a low command redoubt. (7) A battery of field-guns. (8) A flanking battery of Maxims. (9) Field-howitzers or siege-guns. (10) Siege-pieces or howitzers. (11) The communication-trench and railway. When the attackers approach the wire-entanglements or the *fougasse*, the covering fire of their own artillery has to cease. Disappearing guns then pop up from the fort, and, if it be night-time, a strong electric light is turned full on the attackers, who, blinded by the glare, cannot see the counter-attacking columns waiting in the trenches.—[Drawn by A. Forestier.]



AS USED BY THE GERMANS OUTSIDE LIÈGE: A 21-CENTIMETRE SIEGE MORTAR—WITH "CATERPILLAR" WHEELS.

Siege-guns are massive pieces which follow an army until wanted to reduce an enemy's fortress by bombardment or to give a "knock-out" blow to a tenaciously held fortified position. The German siege-train in normal times is kept "parked" in detachments at the principal fortresses within each army corps district. Its monster weapons are all turned out at Krupp's Essen Works. One of the guns with

which, according to telegrams, the cupola forts of Liège have been bombarded, is shown above. It is a 21-centimetre calibre (8 $\frac{2}{3}$ 2677-inch) mortar, and is seen mounted on its travelling-carriage with 'caterpillar' clamped wheels for traversing swampy ground or scaling a steep hillside. The mortar fires shells weighing 2 cwt., containing picrite, and has an effective range of over seven miles. —[Photograph by Record Press.]



THE "WAR LORD" AND HIS CHIEF OF STAFF: THE GERMAN EMPEROR WITH GENERAL HELMUTH LUDWIG VON MOLTKE.

The German Emperor is his own Commander-in-Chief, and all German troops are bound to obey his orders unconditionally; but the Prussian War Office performs the duties of an Imperial Ministry of War, whilst Bavaria, Saxony, and Württemberg have also War Ministers of their own, and the King of Bavaria retains by a special convention the general administration of the Bavarian troops. General

Helmuth Johannes Ludwig von Moltke is Chief of the German General Staff. He was born on May 23, 1848, and served in the War of 1870. He is a nephew of the famous Count von Moltke of that campaign, and he bears a remarkable facial resemblance to him. He served as Adjutant to his uncle from 1881 till 1891.



GERMANS DETAINED IN LONDON AS PRISONERS OF WAR: A MEAL-TIME AT OLYMPIA, ONE OF THE PLACES OF DETENTION.

Londoners who know Olympia would stare with all their eyes at the scene in the Annexe where, at Horse Show time, stand the elaborate horse-boxes of Judge Moore and Mr. Alfred Vanderbilt. A miscellaneous host of Germans are under detention there, some of them officers and soldiers of the reserve swooped down upon by the police while preparing to leave England; others seamen from ships stopped

in port and awaiting inquiry into their cases; others, again, alleged spies and undesirables. The first-named groups, it has been officially stated, are honourable victims of the fortune of war, entitled to the sympathetic consideration they are receiving. Seated at long tables or lying about the floor among their rugs and baggage they play cards, read the papers, or sleep. Visitors are allowed at stated hours.—[Drawn by Lionel Edwards.]



BOMBARDMENT FROM THE AIR: WHAT THE AVIATOR SEES OF THE EXPLOSION OF A BOMB HE HAS DROPPED.

Supposing a Zeppelin or an aeroplane dropped bombs on London, what would be the effect? people are asking. Each Zeppelin is said to carry an arsenal of bombs weighing in the mass from four to five tons. As far as is known, comparatively little damage has been done so far by Zeppelins, even at Liège, where one is said to have been during the first attack. The exceptionally interesting photograph

reproduced above shows precisely what bomb-dropping aviators on board a Zeppelin would see of their work. It was taken from an Italian air-ship during the Tripoli Campaign, and represents a bomb bursting on the ground. The small bombs from German aeroplanes have done little mischief so far. On August 14 three were dropped on Namur, but only one, which fell on a bridge, did harm, wounding five men.



THE VALUE OF THE AIR-SCOUT: MOVEMENTS OF AN ARMY CORPS AS SEEN FROM ABOVE BY AN AIRMAN.

On both sides, all along the line of 250 miles from the Dutch frontier near Liège to the Swiss frontier near Basle, aeronautic officers of both armies have for days past been spying out the opposing forces. Our illustration gives a clear idea of how an observer—risking his life at an altitude within range of rifle-fire below—can take in, as on a map spread out beneath his eyes, the details of masses of men.

In the photograph an army corps moving in the open is seen. Its cavalry, artillery, and infantry columns are each visible, and every unit almost can be counted, and the exact numbers present estimated with sufficient accuracy to be of invaluable assistance to the aeronaut's Commander-in-Chief. The advent of aeroplane and dirigible has greatly improved the intelligence departments of the armies in the field.



THE VALUE OF THE AIR-SCOUT: MILITARY ENTRENCHING VIEWED BY AN AIRMAN FROM A HEIGHT OF ABOUT 1000 FEET.

Aeroplane reconnaissance has been carried on with great daring on both sides along the Alsace-Lorraine frontier, where the French and German main armies confront one another. The scouting aeroplane usually carries two officers, a pilot and an observer, the latter having a camera, by means of which valuable pictures may be secured. Our illustration affords an instance of a photograph of a military

operation taken from mid-air. It shows entrenching seen from about 1000 feet. Aviators during the past few days have carried out reconnaissance work at that altitude; taking their lives in their hands in so doing. Three thousand feet is considered the minimum altitude at which an aviator may be considered beyond rifle range.



TO TEST WATER AND FOOD AND PROTECT THE TROOPS' HEALTH: THE NEW SANITARY DETACHMENT OF THE R.A.M.C.

The organisation of the medical service in the present campaign has been carried out with a thoroughness and regard for detail which has never been attempted before. Our illustration, for example, shows a new unit of the British Forces which has been formed, and is to be known as the Sanitary Detachment. It is composed of one officer, one warrant officer, and seventy men, all drawn from the Royal Army

Medical Corps. These men have been specially trained to act as Sanitary Inspectors. Amongst their numerous duties they will test all water supplies and inspect the meat and general food supplies, in all towns and villages which our troops may have to pass through. The officer, besides being a fully qualified Army surgeon, is a specialist in all kinds of fevers.—[*Photograph by Topical.*]



WOMAN AND THE GREAT WAR: A LADIES' RED CROSS SEWING MEETING IN A GREAT LONDON HOTEL—A SCENE TYPICAL OF SCORES.

Our illustration shows a scene which is typical of many others which are taking place at the present time in every part of the United Kingdom. It depicts a party of ladies at Claridge's Hotel making woollen shirts for use in Lord Tredegar's yacht, which is to be a relief-ship to the hospital-ships on the French and Belgian coasts. It will be remembered that Queen Mary has interested herself very strongly

in this work, and has issued an appeal for all sewing guilds to co-operate with her in a Queen Mary's Sewing Guild, for the supply of garments not only for the soldiers and sailors and the hospitals, but for all those poor people who suffer during the war. An office for the distribution of the garments has been opened in Friary Court, St. James's Palace, so as to prevent overlapping.—[Farrington Photo Co.]



FROM ALDERSHOT TO ACTIVE SERVICE: THE BLACK WATCH LEAVING CAMP IN WAR KIT.

The 1st Black Watch, the representatives of the original "old Forty-Twa's," have left Aldershot for wherever they may be wanted. Our illustration shows the regiment starting from the camp in its war kit. The famous dark tartan kilt has been made khaki-colour (as during the South African War). Should duty take the Black Watch to the Continent, it will be their fourth appearance on a European

battlefield. Exactly a century ago they had just returned from winning laurels under Wellington in Spain; to return to the Continent a few months later for Waterloo, and take part there in the heroic episode immortalised by Lady Butler's great picture, "Scotland for ever!" Their third appearance in European war was at the Alma, and before Sebastopol.—[Photograph by Illustrations Bureau.]



A CART-LOAD OF TROPHIES CAPTURED FROM THE GERMANS: BELGIAN TROOPS RETURNING WITH THE SPOILS OF VICTORY.

The almost unbroken series of reports of Belgian successes against the German invaders in the opening stages of the war might have seemed almost too good to be true, were it not that they have been corroborated by evidence such as that of the photograph here reproduced. It shows Belgian infantry bringing in a cart-load of trophies captured after a German force had been defeated in a hotly contested

engagement. Among the trophies taken were such things as haversacks and mess-tins, and other items of a soldier's equipment. The sight of these trophies, which have been brought back in triumph by the Belgian troops, and exhibited publicly in Brussels and elsewhere, has aroused great enthusiasm and confidence in the fortunes of Belgium and her Allies.—[*Photograph by Newspaper Illustrations.*]



MARCHING AGAINST THE GERMAN INVADERS: MEN OF THE BELGIAN ARMY EN ROUTE FOR THE FIRING LINE.

In his proclamation to his troops on assuming command of the Belgian Army, the King of the Belgians said: "Valiant soldiers of a sacred cause, I have confidence in your tenacious courage. I greet you in the name of Belgium. Your fellow-citizens are proud of you. And you will triumph; for you are the force serving in the interests of right. Caesar said of your ancestors: 'Of all the peoples of Gaul,

the Belgians are the most brave!'" Our photograph shows Belgian infantry on the march. On the extreme right may be seen a priest wearing the Red Cross badge; and it should be mentioned that the priests have shown the greatest courage in attending the wounded and dying under fire.—
[Photograph by Newspaper Illustrations.]